

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 6. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1816.

[Vol. 30.]

**THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE**  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY  
**F. BRADFORD, JR.**  
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or  
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

**OLD IRON SIDES**



**TAVERN.**  
**Elijah Noble**

Has opened a Tavern in those extensive and commodious buildings on Short-Street, Lexington, Kentucky, formerly occupied by Mr. WILLIAM T. BAXTON and Mr. PRENTISS, as Boarding Houses, which he has connected together, and where he proposes

**To Entertain Travellers,**  
And his Fellow-Citizens generally, who call on him, in a style equal to any which can be obtained in the Western Country.—Travellers may be accommodated, without being disturbed by the noise and bustle, usually incident to a Tavern; and

**Private Parties,**  
Will meet with no interruption from strangers.—His Liquors will be excellent, and his Table always spread with the choicest Viands of each successive season.  
His Stable will contain about sixty Horses.—It will be under the direction and care of Mr. F. BRADFORD, whose attention will be entirely confined to the Stable. Lexington, January 22, 1816



**Charles Cummings,**  
Ladies & Gentlemen's Hair Cutter, Wig maker, &c.  
Grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has received from the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington, begs leave to inform them, that for their convenience he has removed from Limestone-street, to the new frame next door to Capt. Postlethwait's Inn, Main-street, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he continues to cut hair in the newest fashions, so as to correspond with the countenance. Shaving as usual, by tender strokes of art.

His face similes (or wigs) are constantly made to order in such manner the most discerning eye cannot discover them from the natural hair. Ladies' hair work of every description done at the shortest notice.  
He has on hand for sale at the Philadelphia retail prices every article for the gentleman's toilet, among which is a large assortment of superfine razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser, exchanged if not found to answer the express purpose, soaps of every kind, wash balls, combs, tooth brushes, and tooth powder, tweezers, razor strops, shaving brushes and boxes, neck cushions, suspenders, hair brushes, clothes brushes, lavender water, eau de Cologne, oil antique, pomatum, hair powder, and Dominoes segars of the first quality, M'Quie's chewing tobacco, &c. &c.  
Razors left at his shop to be repaired will receive his personal attention.  
Jan. 8, 1816.

**State of Kentucky.**  
**JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Sct.**  
OCTOBER TERM, 1815.  
William Henderson's Heirs, for  
Samuel H. Woodson, COMPLAINANT,  
Against  
Daniel Gaines, and others, DEFENDANTS;  
IN CHANCERY.  
THIS day came the complainants, by their counsel, and the defendants, the unknown heirs of Daniel Gaines, deceased, and David Jamison, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on motion of the complainants, it is ordered, that they do appear here before the Judges of our Jessamine circuit court, at the court-house in Nicholasville, on the 3d Monday in April next, it being the first day of our succeeding term, and file their answer to the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, agreeably to law.  
A copy. Attest,  
JNO. C. WALKER, d. c. j. c. c.

The aforesaid unknown heirs of Daniel Gaines, deceased, and David Jamison, are hereby notified, that I will attend at the Tavern of Robert Miller, in the town of Richmond, Madison County, state of Kentucky, on Saturday the 9th day of March next, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. to take the deposition of Thomas Townsend, and others, to be read as evidence in the above suit in chancery.  
SAMUEL H. WOODSON.  
January 23, 1816.

**Notice.**  
THERE will be wanted during the Winter and Spring, at SANDERS, a thriving little Village, two and a half miles N. W. of Lexington, a constant supply of  
**Corn, Meal, Lard, Bacon, Butter &c.**  
for which, COTTON YARN, of the best quality will be given, at as low a price as it can be had in the state.  
SANDERS, 12th January, 1816.  
N. B. I will give One Dollar per gallon for Cow or Horse-foot OIL.  
LEWIS SANDERS.  
January 20.

**Wanted to Hire,**  
**A FEMALE SERVANT.**—Inquire of  
**THE PRINTER.**  
January 20.

## Lexington Library.

### FORFEITURES.

The following resolution passed the Board of Directors January 12, 1816.

"RESOLVED, That the Directors will proceed to forfeit the shares of all the Shareholders who may be in arrears to the Library, for three semi-annual contributions, unless within three months from the date hereof, the said Shareholders shall have paid up all their dues."

Shareholders in arrears, and the balance due by each, may be seen at the Library.

By order **THOMAS M. PRENTISS,**  
Librarian.

January 20, 1816.

## A Bargain.

### FOR SALE,

#### The Confectionary Store,

KNOWN by the name of John D. Duncan, on Mill-Street, Lexington.—It will be sold either by wholesale or retail, or by lots, suitable to purchasers. Country Merchants may be provided with

**Sugar Plumbs, Almonds, Candies, Toys, Glass Jars, Cordials, Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, &c.**

On very moderate terms.

Should not the Store be disposed of before the 12th of next February, then it will be sold by lot at Public Auction.

The House is to be rented, and possession will be given immediately after the sale of the store.  
January 20, 1816.

### Robert A. Gatewood

Has opened a very general and well selected assortment of

## Merchandise.

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash.  
January 18, 1816.

### Public Sale

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,  
On Tuesday the 13th February next,  
At the house of Margaret Craig, on the Card's road, two miles from Lexington,

**Horses, Milch Cows and Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Household & Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Fodder, Hay, Farming Utensils, an excellent 8-day Clock, a large Cupboard, chest of Drawers, &c.**

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, if fair—if not, the next fair day.

For **ROBERT A. GATEWOOD, MARGARET CRAIG**  
Six months credit will be given for all sums above Five Dollars, the purchasers giving bond with approved security. For all sums under, Cash in hand.

Also, the FARM will be rented for the present year.

### Bartlett & Cox,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they still continue to transact business on commission as formerly.  
48—  
New-Orleans, 9th Nov. 1815.

### The Subscribers

Have just received and now offer for sale, at a small advance for Cash, or on a short credit,  
A QUANTITY OF

**Coffee, Sugar, Queens' Ware, Rice, Copperas & Logwood.**  
And a small assortment of  
**DRY GOODS,**

By wholesale, or in such quantities as may suit purchasers. They also have a number of SADDLES, BRIDLES, and other articles of Saddlery, which they will barter for good WHISKY.

AYRES & MOODY.  
Lexington, Nov. 25, 1815.

### Downing & Grant

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store on Short-Street, (between Mill and Main Cross-Street) Lexington,

#### A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sugar,  
Coffee,  
Tea,  
Chocolate,  
Ginger,  
Mace,  
Cloves,  
Allspice,  
Black Pepper,  
Cayenne do  
Nutmegs,  
Cinnamon,  
Mustard,  
Allum,  
Indigo,  
Madder,  
Copperas,  
Brimstone,  
WINE,  
BRANDY,  
Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty  
Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms, &c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for Cash.  
House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing done as usual.  
They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lexington.  
Nov. 25, 1815.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just opened a large and elegant assortment of  
**FASHIONABLE MERCHANDIZE,**

SUITABLE for the present and approaching season, at his store opposite the Printing Office of the Kentucky Gazette, carefully selected by himself, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail, for Cash.

**JAMES CAMPBELL**  
Lexington, Oct. 16, 1815.

## James Garrison,

### WHOLESALE & RETAIL

**Apothecary and Druggist,**  
MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,  
RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and physicians and all dealers in his line, that he has, and will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply of

**Fresh Drugs and Medicines;**  
Also, a large supply of

**PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,**  
Which he will sell for cash at the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, with the addition of Carriage expenses excepted, or on the usual credit, viz.

Aloes Sact  
Antimony  
Aniseed  
Borax refined  
Brimstone  
Rugundy Pitch  
Cartharides  
Cochineal  
Cream Tartar  
Cloves  
Cinnamon  
Mace  
Nutmegs  
12 dozen Castor Oil  
Gum Camphor  
Arabic  
Gum Tragacanth  
Myrrh  
Guaiac  
Copal  
Shal Lac  
Pow'd. Peruvian Bark  
Rheubarb  
Jalap  
Ipecacuanha, &c.  
Sal Ammoniac  
Fol Senna  
Manna Flake  
Camomile Flowers  
Orange Peel  
Gentian Root, &c.

### PATENT MEDICINES,

By the gross or dozen.  
Anderson's Pills  
Lee's N. L. B. Pills  
Hooper's Pills  
Batesman's Drops  
British Oil  
Turking's Balsom  
itch-Ointment  
Harlem Oil  
Ess. Peppermint  
G. drey's Cordial  
Durable Ink  
Worm's Opodeldoe  
Worm Tea  
Wormseed Oil

### DYE STUFFS.

Aquafortis by the carboy or pound  
Oil of Vitriol by the carboy or pound  
Madder, &c.

### PAINTS, &c.

Spanish Brown  
Whitening  
White Lead  
Drop Lake  
Cromic Yellow  
Dutch Pink  
Pat Yellow  
Lined Oil  
Spis Turpentine  
Red Lead  
Prussian Blue, No. 1  
Do do No. 2  
Rose Pink  
Pat Green  
Copal Varnish, by the gallon  
Turpentine Varnish, do.

Also, 12 dozen Sweet Oil, suitable for machinery, which will be sold low—with a general assortment of Perfumes.  
Lexington, Dec. 15th, 1815.

### John Norton,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has removed to his house immediately opposite the Insurance Bank, main street, where he will keep a constant supply of MEDICINES, wholesale and retail.  
Having disposed of his Nail Factory, he requests all, those in arrearsages for Nails, to make payment immediately, as he intends going to the eastward.—2 tf

### NOTICE.

The subscribers are desirous of having their accounts closed once a year, and have put their books into the hands of Thomas Satterwhite, who will devote his time to this object. All persons concerned are therefore notified to call on him and adjust their accounts.  
The private books of F. Rigby, are lodged with him also—the unsettled accounts in which must unequivocally be closed.  
January 1, 1816.

### RIDGELY & PINDELL.

### For Sale,

THAT beautiful and valuable LOT & BRICK BUILDINGS situated on High Street, late the property of Joseph H. Jackson, Esq.—the House is well built and finished, with a Kitchen, Dairy and Smoke-house, sit of Brick—also a well of excellent water—Gentlemen desirous to purchase, can apply to Joseph I. Lemon of Lexington, or to the subscriber at Jeffersonville, Indiana Territory.  
J. W. REDMAN.  
January 20, 1817.

### TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.

WANTED a the Lexington Manufactory, several Weavers and Spinners of Wool; also, a good Fuller and Dresser of Cloths, and a Wool Stapler—also, several Paper Makers; to whom liberal wages will be given in money as often as wanted.

Also, wanted 20 young Men and Boys from 14 to 21 years of age to learn the various branches of Manufacturing woolen goods and paper; to whom liberal encouragement will be given, when well recommended.

Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

Also, wanted, several House Carpenters. Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to  
**JAS. & T. G. PRENTISS.**  
Nov. 22, 1815.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

#### TO THE LADIES

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pi-money, and greatly aid the important manufacturing of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp. Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to  
**J. & T. G. PRENTISS.**  
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815.

### LOST,

On the road between Lexington, and John Matthews's, on Thursday evening, a Tow-Linen Wallet, with a bundle in each end, containing a number of Goods—a Cloth Coat pattern—two Calico dresses & sundry articles, with one or two bills from the store—I will satisfy any person, if they have found them, to deliver them to John Matthews, Woodford county, or Morrison in Lexington.  
**PHILEAS JOHNSON.**  
January 19.

## WHEAT.

### 60,000 bushels of Wheat

#### WANTED AT THE

### ALLUVION MILLS.

THESE mills are situated in the centre of the town of Lexington, on Water-street, immediately below Cross-street, and are now in complete order for grinding—where

### FRESH FLOUR

#### OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

### SHIP-STUFF & BRAN,

may be had; and where the highest prices in Cash or Merchandise, will be constantly given for good clean, merchantable Wheat.

**BRADFORD & BOWLES.**  
Nov. 18, 1815.

## ENGRAVING.

Copper Plates, Seals, Brands, Steel Dies, &c. will be neatly executed by the subscriber on application at James Garrison's Druggist Store, next door to James Wier's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

**JOHN C. NUTTMAN.**

### E. B. PEARSON & Co.

HAVE Just received and now opening for sale at their store, three doors above the Kentucky Insurance Office, and next door below J. P. Schatzell, & Co. a general assortment of

### Merchandise,

of the latest importations, which they will sell at reduced prices.  
Lexington, 1st December, 1815.

### HENRY L. I. ROBERT,

#### Continues to carry on the

### Confectionary Business,

In Main-street, in the house next below Mr. Benj. Stout's, and nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, where he will keep a CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

**Cakes, Candies, Sugar Toys, Confits, Syrups, Cordials,**

and generally all the articles in his line. The best assurance he can give his customers of his wishes to please them, is that he impresses with the idea that his livelihood and welfare depends entirely on their patronage, his interest as well as inclination will make him exert all in his power to deserve a continuance of it.  
Oct. 7, 1815.

### Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Apprentices to the TAYLORING BUSINESS.  
**B. KARRICK.**  
Lexington, Oct. 20.

### Hatters look at this!

The subscriber offers for sale a new invented patent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for a few days at Mr. Clark's tavern, adjoining the goal. I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this machine, for it will show for itself. It is said by competent judges that it will do the work of six men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves.  
J. LAMSON.  
May 13.

### FOR SALE,

A STOUT ACTIVE YELLOW MAN, an excellent workman on a farm, and understands shoe-making. For terms, apply to  
**JOHN COLEMAN,**  
Brewer, Lexington.

September 9, 1815.—37 tf

### New Fashionable Goods.

E. Wardell is now receiving from Philadelphia & Baltimore a large assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms by the piece or retail for Cash. Having bought his goods principally with Cash, he will be enabled to sell them on very advantageous terms to the buyer.

A few Tons of Hemp wanted, for which he will give the best price in Cash.  
Lexington September 4th, 1815.

P. S. Those that are in arrears to him for goods or Medical services, are requested to call and liquidate their accounts, as further indulgence cannot be given.

### Parker & Graves

Have just received from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store, opposite the Market House, Main Street, Lexington, an elegant and fashionable assortment of

### MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard, Queens, Glass & China Wares;**

which, having been paid for in cash only, they will be enabled to sell as low as any in the Western country.  
September 7, 1815.—37

### Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.  
The subscriber has also,  
Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.  
Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.

Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.

A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.

Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHERRY BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel.

Also, an excellent GIG HORSE—he is large, likely, and quite safe for a lady to drive.

Also, an excellent SADDLE HORSE—he is well qualified for a long journey.  
**N. BURROWES.**  
Mulberry-street, April 3.

### Coach and Harness Making

**ASHTON BEACH & NEILL,**  
CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross-street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.  
Lexington, December 6, 1815.

### NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are receiving and opening a large and extensive assortment of  
**MERCHANDISE,**

which they offer for sale at a small advance, either by wholesaler or retail.  
**Tilford, Scott & Trotter.**  
Lexington, Aug. 23.

## LATEST IMPORTED GOODS.

100 Crates well assorted QUEENS WARE  
20 ditto and boxes elegant LUSTRE WARE  
20 Tierces,  
20 half Tierces,  
50 Barrels and  
100 Kegs,

Best Green COPPERAS

80 Bags very Green COFFEE

20 Barrels ditto

18 Boxes Tin, fit for manufacturers,

100 Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS, superior quality

Bundles of Steel, and a few tons Campeachy Logwood will be sold on accommodating terms by the package, at Philadelphia, New York & Baltimore prices—carriage, which is extremely low added—by application to

**J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.**  
December 25th, 1815.

### BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

On Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Savannah, Charleston and Pittsburgh,  
For sale—apply as above.

### Just Imported,

#### AND FOR SALE,

### AT W. MENTELLE'S

### COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy,

### FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,  
English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and Ground Nuts—Also,

A variety of Choice TOYS,

FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, & NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,

SUCH AS  
DOLLS, Whiskies and Itell,

BOXES, Glass and Painted,

Elegant Painted & Queens'ware SNUFF BOXES,

MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTOMS, and others too numerous for description,

REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and coughs,

Ditto in sticks,

DURABLE INK,

RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,

An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,

An assortment of QUEENS' WARE,

FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior quality,

BOSS COTTON,

Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,

BOMBAZETS, and other Dry Goods,

COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,

RAPEE SNUFF.

Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.  
November 20.

### WHEAT.

THE subscribers will purchase WHEAT at the highest market price—Application to be made at the store of Lewis Sanders, and at their new Steam Mill on the lower end of Water-Street.

**JOHN SCOTT, JR. & CO.**  
6th November, 1815.

### STOP THE RUN-AWAY!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Canal Run, 5 miles from Lexington, on Monday evening last, a Negro Man named YORK. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of yellow complexion, one tooth out before; he is about 22 years of age, and has a great disposition to be a waiter. I will give Ten Dollars to any person taking him out of the state, and lodging him in any jail where I can get him again, or Five Dollars if taken in the state.

**JAMES DEVERS.**  
October 10, 1815.

### To Rent.

The Upper Story and Kitchen of a House near the Public Square—Inquire of  
**THE PRINTER.**  
January 22.

### NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

Washington, January 4, 1816.  
The Commissioners of the Navy are willing to contract for, & will pay the current market price, for sail-cloth manufactured in the U. States, of a quality equal to the best Russian or English canvas. The cloth must be fabricated of hemp grown in the United States, and must

1. Be twenty inches wide.  
2. Must contain the same number of threads that Russian or English canvas, of the same number and width, contains.

3. Must weigh as much per square yard as a square yard of Russian or English canvas weighs.

4. A strip of an inch wide and six feet long must be of sufficient strength to bear a weight equal to three hundred pounds.

5. Each bolt must contain forty yards, and have the name of the manufacturer or manufactory stamped on it, with the weight and number of yards; and



## THE INDIAN TREATIES.

Documents accompanying the Message of the President, transmitting to the Senate the several Indian Treaties recently concluded.

DETROIT, 9th SEPTEMBER, 1815.

SIR—We have the honor to inform you, that we yesterday concluded and signed a treaty with the sachems, head men, and warriors of the Wyandot, Delaware, Shawanoe, Seneca, Ottawa, Chippewa, Pottawattomie, and Miami tribes of Indians. One copy of this treaty will be delivered to you by Mr. Graham, the other has been deposited with Talbot, (or the Crane,) the principal chief of the Wyandots.

Although our instructions did not render it necessary, yet we deemed it proper to include in this treaty, as well those tribes who had been friendly to us, as those who had been hostile:

1. Because many individuals belonging to the friendly tribes, had taken up arms against the United States, and could only in this way be fully restored to their former situation.

2. Because these tribes wished and expected to be included in the treaty.

We hope that the president will approve this course, and that the several articles of the treaty will be satisfactory to him.

We found no difficulty in prevailing on the Indians to agree to renew and confirm all former treaties, and again to acknowledge themselves under the protection of the U. States, and of no other power. The prophetic, and most of those who were immediately connected with him, left the council and retired to the British territory, before the treaty was signed. They professed, however, in open council before they went away, the most pacific intentions, and declared that they would adhere to any treaty made by the chiefs who remained.

We had at the council a very full representation of all the tribes who are parties to the treaty, and we have every reason to believe that they will adhere to it as strictly as they ever have adhered to any former treaty with us, unless the British agents should interfere to prevent it.

The Wyandots are much dissatisfied that the road from the rapids of the Miami, to the western line of the Connecticut reserve, has been laid off so as to cross the Sandusky river at the Seneca village, instead of crossing at Lower Sandusky. They say that the road running as it is laid out, will injuriously interfere with the settlement of the Senecas, to whom they granted the lands on that part of the Sandusky, many years before the treaty of Brownstown was made; and that their understanding of the treaty was, that the road was to run from the rapids of the Miami to the reserved tract at Sandusky. It is their wish that the road should now take that direction, but they are willing that it should strike the Sandusky anywhere between the reservation and an old Indian path that strikes the river about three miles below the fort.

Fully persuaded, from all the information we have received, that a much better road may be got in this way, than that marked by the commissioners, we have written to the surveyor general, informing him of our having agreed with the Wyandot chiefs that it should be so run.

The chiefs complained to us, that our citizens were constantly trespassing upon their lands, some of them having commenced considerable farms, without their approbation, while many more employed themselves in hunting and destroying the animals which were necessary to them, and which indeed afforded the only support to their families.

We found, upon inquiry, that this complaint was not without foundation, and we did not hesitate to promise the Indians that decisive measures would be taken to redress them. We are induced to believe that a proclamation of the president, printed and distributed along the frontiers, would have the desired effect. It is unnecessary that we should say any thing to you, sir, of the importance of giving the Indians an example of good faith, by the strictest fulfilment of every engagement we make with them. Good policy, as well as justice, requires this, as a contrary conduct would have the effect of procrastinating a further extinction of title to lands which are now so ardently desired by the citizens of Ohio.

The subject of compensation to the Indians who remained faithful to us during the war, for property destroyed by our troops, has engaged our attention. There exists considerable difficulty in adjusting some of their accounts, from the difficulty of obtaining proper proof, and it appeared that the words of our instructions did not embrace some descriptions of property, the loss of which could be as easily ascertained, as the remuneration appeared to us just and reasonable. Believing that it was within the spirit of your instructions, we have therefore agreed to include the horses that were clearly ascertained to have been stolen by our people, and to compensate the Seneca tribe for their houses, which were wantonly burned by our militia. We had less difficulty as to the former of these items, because, payment under such circumstances is guaranteed by existing treaties; and on the latter, because they were promised compensation by General Harrison, at the time when the destruction of the houses took place.

As we are unable to close the accounts here, for want of the testimony of Messrs. Johnston and Stickney, Indian agents, it has been agreed that General Harrison should undertake the adjustment of the accounts of the Shawanoe tribe, at Piqua, on his return, and General M'Arthur, the one of the Wyandots and Senecas, at Sandusky.

Illness has prevented General M'Arthur from signing this letter.

We have the honor to be,

With great respect, sir,

Your humble servants,

WM. HENRY HARRISON,

JOHN GRAHAM,

The Hon. W. H. Crawford, esq.,

Secretary of War.

St. Louis, October, 1815.

SIR—Being about to finish all the duties which, as commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians of the Mississippi and its waters, it is possible for us to perform in the present year, we feel it incumbent on us to give you a more minute detail of our proceedings, & of the causes that have protracted our duties to the present time, than has hitherto been transmitted to the department over which you preside.

On the 11th of May we met at this place, which was as soon after the receipt of our commissions and instructions as was practicable. Our first duty being to send invitations, according to our instructions, to the different tribes or nations of Indians with whom the United States were at war at the time of the ratification of their late treaty with Great Britain; every effort in our power was employed to procure proper persons for that purpose; but in this, success was for some time unattainable. Several of the hostile tribes had previ-

ously been notified by the governors of this and Illinois territory of the treaty, & the stipulations it contained in regard to themselves. But, contrary to every reasonable expectation, the intelligence thus communicated seemed to have generated new and additional hostility; which was so repeatedly developed in the most flagrant depredations and massacres on the frontiers, as to produce universal alarm. Those acts of hostility appearing to increase rather than diminish, after we commenced our duties, rendered it extremely difficult to engage any persons to go into the Indian country; subjected us to disappointments by some, whose fears prevented them from fulfilling engagements after they had made them; put it out of our power then to send to several of the tribes; and caused our missions to be more expensive in consequence of having to send a greater number of men together, and sending up a party in a fortified boat, as a necessary precaution to guard against danger; without which, they could not have been induced to go upon any terms.

Having, at length, eventually succeeded in procuring some men for the purpose, we prepared and sent off thirty-seven talks, (of which a copy is herewith transmitted,) directed to different tribes, hoping that our messengers might be able to engage Indians to carry some of those talks to those places where it would otherwise have been impossible for us to have sent them. In some instances, the Indians having left their villages and gone to their summer's hunt, our messengers were unable to find them; in consequence of which we had to wait for further information and send again.

The messengers whom we had engaged to go by the direct route to Prairie du Chien, were stopped at the mouth of Rock river by the Sacs, who would permit them to proceed no further. This event, however, we had anticipated; and had previously determined to send some persons (if one could be procured) up to the Mahas on the Missouri, thence to pass over by land to the river St. Peters, and thence to Prairie du Chien. This mission we deemed very important for several reasons: 1st. It was well ascertained that the British had been endeavoring, and with some success too, to engage the Indians of the Missouri river in the war against us. It was, therefore, necessary to prevent those machinations from eventuating in hostilities that we should apprise the tribes upon whom they had been practised, of the new state of relations between ours and the British government; as there was no reason to believe that the latter would have caused any such information to be there communicated. 2dly. By the authority and under the directions of the governor of this territory, with the promised co-operation of general Howard while commanding in this district, a part of the Sioux and other Indians of the Missouri had been engaged in the war on our side, and were then at war with those Indians who had been hostile to us, several of whom they killed after our treaty commenced; as then the war thus instigated, must have been considered as the act of our government, good faith, in consequence of the treaty with Great Britain, required that it should cease. 3dly. The government having determined to establish strong military posts high up the Mississippi river, and there then being reason to believe it would have been attempted within the past season, it was desirable that the Indians of the river St. Peters, and others in the vicinity of Prairie du Chien, should be made acquainted with the views and intentions of our government; as such movements, if unexplained, would naturally have excited in them fearful apprehensions in consequence of their having been engaged in the war; and might have put it in the power of the most contemptible British trader to have produced a serious opposition to that quarter. 4th. Our instructions positively required that we should give immediate information to those tribes of the peace that had been concluded between the United States and Great Britain, and we saw no other practicable means of effecting it.

Besides, it was not to be doubted that by making them the communications and overtures we were authorized to do, many good consequences would result therefrom, and an important object of government would be effected, even if those Indians should not come down and treat with us.

We should not, however, have been able to have accomplished these objects, had not Lieut. Kennedy, (one of the disbanded officers, equally distinguished for his bravery and enterprise) seeing the utter impossibility of our procuring any other person, voluntarily offered to go on this mission, in which, although he could not succeed to the extent of our wishes, in consequence of having his horses stolen from him, his services were, notwithstanding, very important, and he succeeded in sending talks by Indians whom he met with, to those he could not visit.

The Indians who had been hostile to our government, generally manifested an evident backwardness to negotiate with us; attempted to temporize in every possible way, without committing themselves too far; and particularly by promising, but delaying, to send forward deputations to treat with us; and by sending incompetent deputations. In which conduct, we have many reasons for believing that they were influenced by unprincipled British traders, who endeavored to dissuade them from coming to the treaty; represented our invitations as insidious attempts to decoy them into our power that we might massacre them; induced them to believe that Michilimackinac would never be surrendered; and that the war between the U. States and Great Britain would shortly thereafter be renewed.

Knowing that the Indians had, in several instances, and in a late one in particular, refused to comply with their treaties, because, as they alleged, those who made them had not competent power to bind the tribes to which they belonged, we felt it our duty to engage particularly, whether the tribes with whom we proposed to treat, were properly represented; and in some instances we had to send back Indians of different tribes for more competent deputations, in all of which cases, however, the Indians, interpreters and agents, admitted that those tribes were not sufficiently represented. Owing to the disappointments and difficulties that have already been explained, we have constantly had under our charge more or less Indians, from the commencement of the treaty till the 31st ult. when we sent off about one hundred and twenty five, being all that then remained.

The delays that have necessarily intervened (other wise so much to be regretted) have certainly been productive of three of the most important treaties that we have made, viz. those with the Foxes, the Kickapoos, and the Shawanoes, which could not have been effected upon the same terms at the commencement of the treaty, nor for some time thereafter.

Those treaties, with all others that we have concluded, have been mentioned in our former communications, and are herewith transmitted.

According to our instructions, we confined those treaties to the sole object of peace. But the Indians, in several instances, were ex-

tremely solicitous that they should also have embraced other subjects; and some further negotiation with some of them, seems to be recommended by every dictate of policy.

The Piankashaws extremely anxious to reside in this territory, and wish to be permitted to sell the small tract of land which they own in the Illinois territory near the Wabash, for ploughs, horses, farming utensils, &c. which are necessary to enable them to make a new establishment.

The Ioways are very desirous of coming more closely under the protection of the U. States; and for that purpose wish to cede a part of their lands in order to obtain annuities, like the rest of the neighboring Indians. As this is a spontaneous offer on their part, and as the land would be a valuable acquisition on many accounts, and particularly so in the event of future hostilities, it might be very advisable to accede to their proposition.

The Pottawattomies now occupy, and assert a right to the land on the Illinois river which is contained in the cession made by the Sacs and Foxes in 1804, and it is certainly to be apprehended that without some adjustment of the dispute, the surveys appointed to survey the military land within the Illinois Territory will meet with some serious opposition.

The Chippewas, Menomonees and Winnebagoes, who were all invited to send deputations to meet us at Portage des Sioux, did not send a single man, nor assign any reason for their not doing so.

The Sacs of Rock river, not only most explicitly refused to treat with us, but manifested without disguise their opposition to the views of our government, and committed many of the most wanton depredations upon the frontier, even after the treaty commenced. Their conduct has been so outrageous and improper, that, for the sake of example to others, and to produce a proper respect for our government, good policy requires that they should be compelled to make some retribution at least; and if it shall be thought proper that our duties shall be resumed in relation to them, we should indeed be very desirous of some particular instructions upon the subject.

The Indians about Prairie du Chien are represented by Mr. Bolton (the agent at that place) and several other persons who have lately returned from thence, as being in a state of the greatest commotion, occasioned by their divisions with regard to peace with the United States; all of which, together with the conduct of the Sacs, and the failure of the Winnebagoes, Menomonees and Chippewas to meet us, is thought by the most intelligent white men who have been in that country, as well as by some of the most respectable friendly Indians, to be the result of the immense presents which the British government have lately distributed, and the constant intrigues of British traders, who certainly have a greater quantity of merchandise on the Mississippi at present than they have ever had in any former year. Indeed from accounts from various quarters, it appears that they are making the greatest possible efforts to retain their influence over the Indians, and to engross the whole of their trade.

Lieut. Kennedy informs us, that while among the Indians of the Missouri, he received information that British traders were among the Mandans; where it was supposed they were making an establishment, as they had invited the Sioux to visit them at that place. This establishment is doubtless to be supplied from Hudson's Bay, or the Northwest Company of Canada; and, if permitted to mature itself, will enable them to engross the whole of the trade of the upper parts of the Missouri River, while equal exertions will be made by them to draw the trade of the upper parts of the Mississippi down the Red River of Lake Winnipeg, between which rivers the Portage is very inconsiderable, and communication easy.

Having treated with a part of the Indians about Prairie du Chien, it might be desirable, for the purpose of removing all jealousies, (too easily excited among them at any time,) and cultivating a good understanding with them, to treat with the rest. But that, in the present year, is totally impracticable.

On our first meeting, our attention was confined exclusively to those Indians who had been engaged in the war against us; we, however, afterwards had the honor to receive a letter from the honorable A. J. Dallas, of the 11th of June last, which, with its enclosure, enlarged our powers and directed our attention to new objects, which have occupied a considerable portion of our time. In conformity to our latter instructions, we endeavored to keep ourselves constantly informed of the dispositions and intentions of the Indians, and the conduct of the British traders among them; the general result of which is already communicated.

We also gave invitations to, and were invited by, several of the tribes who had remained firm in the interest of the United States; the good consequences of which were very apparent; and, indeed, if we had not been authorized to do so, the jealousies and discontent of those tribes would have been great and serious.

The Shawanoes and Delawares of this territory, made known to us at Portage des Sioux, certain grievances of which they complain, in talks delivered by two of their principal chiefs, which at their request, we have the honor herewith to transmit for the information of the President.

It not having been made our particular duty to investigate the causes of complaint, as alleged by them, we can only say, that as at present advised, we think them well founded. And being well acquainted with the uncommon sobriety and general good conduct of those Indians; the attachment which they have evinced towards our government; their confidence in its justice; the sincerity with which they afforded their co-operation with us in the late war; the progress of civilization among them, &c. we feel it our duty to recommend them to the benevolence, as well as to the justice of our government.

The Chickasaws of Arkansas, complain bitterly of the intrusion of the white people, who they say, destroy their game, settle among them without their consent, and act in such a manner as to produce disorders, discord and confusion.

Those Indians wish a certain tract of country to be assigned them; its bounds to be ascertained; and that the most efficient measures may be taken to prevent our own citizens from mixing with them, or otherwise intruding upon their lands.

We have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient humble servants,

WM. CLARK,

NINIAN EDWARDS,

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU.

Hon. W. H. Crawford, Sec'y of War.

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Jan. 22.

## TREASURY ESTIMATES FOR 1816.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 2, 1816.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of the appropriations proposed for the service of the year 1816, amounting in the whole, to the sum of nine million one hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and thirty-one dollars and forty-five cents. There having been already appropriated, by the act of the 21st of December last, the sum of nine millions eight hundred and eighty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars, for certain military expenses, there will be left the sum of ten millions and thirty thousand and fifty-nine dollars forty-five cents, under the following heads, viz:

For the civil list,	901,612 34
For miscellaneous expenses,	576,071 11
For the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations,	261,000 00
For the military establishment, including the Indian department,	14,541,677
From which, deducting the amount appropriated by the act of the 21st December, 1815,	9,835,372
There is left the sum of	4,656,308 00
For the naval establishment, including the marine corps,	3,638,071 00
	10,340,59 43

The funds out of which the appropriations for the year 1816 may be discharged, are the following:

1. The sum of 600,000 dollars, annually reserved by the act of the 4th of August, 1799, out of the duties of customs, towards the expenses of government.
2. The proceeds of the stamp duties and the duty on sugar refined within the U. States.
3. The surplus which may remain of the customs, the direct tax, and the internal duties, (other than those on refined sugar, and on stamps) after satisfying the payments for which they are pledged and appropriated.
4. The proceeds of such loans as may be made under the unexecuted authority, contained in the acts of the 14th of March, 1812, the 24th of March and 15th of November, 1814, and of the 3d of March, 1815, and of the issues of treasury notes, under the unexecuted authority contained in the act of the 24th of February, 1815.
5. Any other unappropriated moneys which may come into the treasury during the year 1816.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obt. servant, A. J. DALLAS.

The honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives

THE MINT ESTABLISHMENT.

Report of the Director, to the President of the United States:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, January 1, 1816.

SIR—I have the honor, at this time, of laying before you, a report of the operations of the Mint, during the last year.

From the statement of the treasurer, herewith transmitted, it will appear, that during that period there have been struck at the Mint—

In gold coins, 635 pieces, amounting to \$,175 dollars;

In silver coins, 62,222 pieces, amounting to 17,318 dollars; making in the whole 62,857 pieces, amounting to 20,493 dollars.

\*The high price of gold and silver bullion, for some time past, in the current paper money of the country, has prevented, and, as long as this shall continue to be the case, must necessarily prevent deposits of these metals being made for coinage, to any considerable amount. But a fresh supply of copper having lately been received at the mint, we have again resumed the coinage of cents; and it is believed that we shall, in course of one year, should no failure in the expected supply of copper take place, be fully able to coin fifty tons weight, amounting to nearly 47,000 dollars; and that, with a regular supply of copper, which can readily be procured, on terms highly advantageous to government, we can continue to coin fifty tons per annum, as long as it may be judged expedient.

The circulation of these copper coins, and of those heretofore issued from the mint, (amounting to 251,646 dollars,) and which must be still nearly all in the country, would, it is presumed, soon supply, in a great measure, the place of the small silver coins, which have almost totally disappeared.

I have the honor to be, sir, With great respect and esteem, Your most obedient servant, R. PATTERSON.

JAMES MADISON, President of the United States.

From late London Papers.

THE MUSEUM AT PARIS.

[From Miss Williams's Narrative.]

When the direful truth was promulgated, what language can paint the variety and violence of passion which raged in every Frenchman's breast! Curses, louder and longer than those heaped upon the head of Oodiah, were poured out on the Allies by the enraged Parisians.—They forgot all other miseries; the project of blowing up bridges, pillage, spoliation, massacres, war-taxes, the dismemberment of empires;—all these they wiped away from their tablets! No longer were their heads plotting on tyranny, on liberty; they thought no more of cessation of fortresses, and the fate of the Constitutional Chart; all principles, feelings, hopes, and fears, were absorbed in this one great and horrible humiliation.

While the allied troops were employed in the removal of the Corinthian horses, all passes to the Place of the Caroussel were guarded by Austrian cavalry, posted at the avenues of the streets that led to it. The Place of the Caroussel was forbidden ground only to the French. Foreigners had liberty to cross it as often as they pleased. I heard an officer call out to an Austrian guard who hesitated, "I am an Englishman and have a right to pass." The claim was admitted.

The gates most vigilantly guarded during some days, against the intrusion of the French, were those of the gallery of the Louvre. It was said that this measure was taken from motives of tenderness to those feelings which the scene within must naturally have excited in the French; but it was rumored also, that exasperation might produce violence and the pictures might be defaced, and the statues mutilated. The troops of each nation took this post by turns. It was that of the Austrians at my last visit.—There they stood, defiance in their eye against all Frenchmen, and fresh green branches stuck in their caps; this is the usual ornament of the Austrian soldier's hat or cap, when in campaign; but these branches appear so much like symbols of victory, that they are highly offensive to the French. When foreigners required admittance, the doors were thrown open. The Frenchmen who were refused, glanced at the laurel-cap, bit their lips, muttered imprecations, and withdrew.

Some few had, however, the address to procure entrance: they were but few; I found some artists pacing the gallery of paintings; they had an air of distraction, and were muttering curses, "not loud but deep."—"Que le tonnerre du Ciel! Oh! c'en est trop!" and other exclamations in the same style. A chill sensation came across my heart when I descended to the Halls of the Sculpture, and saw the vacant pedestal on which had stood "the statue that enchants the world." I gazed on the pedestal; one of the old liveried attendants of the Hall, interpreting my looks, said to me in a sorrowful tone, "Ah! madam, she is gone, I shall never see her again!"—"Gone," said I, "Yes, Madam, she set out this very morning at three o'clock, *et sous bonne escorte*." The old man seemed to mourn over Venus as if she had been his daughter.

The adjoining hall presented a few days after a most melancholy spectacle. There lay the Apollon on the floor in his coffin.—The workmen were busy in preparing him for his journey, by wedging him in his shell; and an artist was tracing his celestial features, when the trowel with its white paste passed across his divine visage. His arm was majestically stretched out. The French artists who were present, wept over it; they pressed his hands to their lips, and bade him a last adieu! The scene was now closed on that perfect image, worthy of almost divine honors. He was going to add a new glory to Rome, and draw new pilgrims to his shrine; but at Paris he was lost forever, and she might well deplore her calamity; she had indeed seized him as her captive, but she had gazed on him with unwearied admiration; she had hailed him as the most splendid trophy of victory; and she would have purchased his stay with her treasures, even with her blood, had not resistance been unavailing.

In the package of these divinities much apprehension was felt of their sustaining some injury. The necessary aids and tools were wanting. No rewards, no menaces, however could prevail on the French crocheleurs, porters, and laborers, plying in the streets for employment, to lend their aid. The French, of the lowest class, were too indulgent and mutinous to be the abettors of such spoliation.—The leaders of the master of an exhibition of Swiss savans, learned monkeys, in the neighborhood of the Louvre, were, at length, put in requisition to unhang the pictures. The Pythian divinity of Olympus lay in the streets all night, and might have suffered from any accidental tumult; and the Venus de Medicis was faded, like an abandoned female, to take up her abode for some hours in a common guard-house.

The commissaries of the Duke of Tuscany having sent off the Venus, laid their heads on the Madonna della Seggia.

The Spaniards claimed their share in this general distribution, and succeeded better than they had done in their purpose of invasion; of which it appears, that the principal motive was that of obtaining new clothes, since they had heard with some envy, that almost all the troops of Europe had made their toilette at the expense of France.

And lastly presented themselves the Commissaries of the King of Sardinia.—They came at an unlucky moment. The Austrian guard at the Museum had been called away to assist in the removal of the horses at the Thuilleries. The guardians of the Museum, raised into indignation at the attack of these new commissaries collected their forces, consisting of numerous workmen, & with brush and broom swept the Sardinians out of the gallery.

## State of the Press in Ireland.

Mr. John Magee, publisher of the Dublin Evening Post, was to be discharged from his majesty's jail in January, 1816, after he shall have paid 1000 to his sovereign lord George the Third, defender of the faith, &c.—Mr. Magee's imprisonment commenced in July, 1815.—His crime was publishing the Catholic resolutions of the county of Kilkenny!!!—A grand theme for a new oration by Governor Morris.

The impartial reader will contrast the different effects of legitimate domination in two countries, viz.—In Ireland, the bulwark is persecuting the Catholics; whilst, in France, another bulwark is persecuting the Protestants.—*Balt. Amer.*

Sheriff's Blanks, For Sale at this Office.



# Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY FEBRUARY 5.

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

A Public Dinner was given to Maj General W. H. Harris, on Wednesday last, by the citizens of this place, "as a testimony of their high estimation of his character, and of their gratitude for his public services."

TO THE EDITOR.

Frankfort, February 2.

"The Lottery Bill has passed; but I am informed that its provisions do not take effect for four months. The University bill has passed the House of Representatives and is now before the Senate—there is little doubt entertained of its passage. A motion to make the seat of it, Harrodsburg, was only lost by 8 votes in the lower House. It is supposed some such rider will be attempted in the Senate.—The bill for the benefit of Seitz's representatives has passed the Senate."

A late National Intelligencer states—from what has passed in the House of Representatives, it appears probable, as far as depends on the vote of that House, that the double duties will be continued until the 30th of June next; after which day, if a new tariff shall not have been enacted, an addition of 42 per cent. on the old rate of duties will exist until the new tariff shall go into operation.—It is also probable, that the Salt tax will be indefinitely continued.—The Treaty question is still before the House of Representatives.—A bill for creating the office of Admiral in the Navy, has passed the Senate.—The bill to continue in force the act laying a duty on Bank Notes, and Notes discounted—the bill laying a duty on Sugar refined within the United States—and the bill to reduce the duties on Postage to their old rates, have passed the House of Representatives.

## SPECIE PAYMENT.

The Union Bank of New-York, has determined to pay Specie for its Notes, and for all deposits remaining in their vaults, since the 1st September, 1814, from the 1st instant.

Gen. Clausel, one of Bonaparte's distinguished officers, has arrived in the U. States.

A Treaty between France and the Allied Powers, was concluded at Paris on the 30th November. His Majesty ordered 50,000 troops into Paris to guard against an insurrection.—The whole number of allied troops in Paris, it is stated, amounted to about 16,000.—The trial of Marshal Ney was still pending, and it is apprehended he will be condemned.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Richmond, Va. to his friend in this city, dated Richmond, January 15.

"The doors of the bank of Virginia, were closed this day, by the sheriff of this county, for contempt of court, at the suit of G. F. to compel the bank to pay specie. I am not lawyer enough to explain the nature of the process by which this was done.

The force of the county was summoned, to aid the officer in executing the warrant, and turning the officers of the bank out and closing the doors. The business of the bank is at a stand—they neither pay nor receive in money."

AURORA.

Frankfort, February 2, 1816.

## TRANSLYVANIA UNIVERSITY.

The following is the report of the committee, upon which the bill before the House of Representatives is bottomed:

The select committee appointed to enquire into the situation of the Transylvania University, have performed the duty to them assigned, and concur in the following report, to wit:

A letter was addressed by the chairman of the committee to the chairman and board of trustees of that institution, which drew forth the response returned with this report for the inspection of the house; which letter and response are in the following words, and made a part thereof:

Before the committee a delegation of the board has appeared and answered the enquiries propounded to them. On the order of the committee the record books have been produced and examined; and witnesses named by one of the professors have given information on the subject of enquiry. Other members of the board were summoned, who did not attend, so that your committee can assure the house, that they have heard testimony from one side, viz: That of a majority of the board and on this they predicate the facts and opinions here suggested. They repeat, that they have had before them the evidence of one side only, for with regret they discover that division and party feelings exist in the board. During former years, while the institution was in its infant state, like the country in which it is situated, it promised far to become the seat of science, and hopes were entertained that it would tower above the Semmaries of the western country. "Till this period its funds have increased with the population and wealth of the state. Its present annual revenue, exclusive of the contingent fund of tuition, is about \$1000 dollars; and the funds now existing, if properly managed, cannot fail to ensure a much larger sum. But the character of the institution, and number of students, have lately sunk more rapidly than its wealth has risen. At this time, in the language of the board, its standing is low, very low. Its number of students are small, compared with that of former years, and is composed chiefly of children, which rival institutions, on private establishment, to the number of two at least, exist in the same town; one of these of considerable magnitude, filled with youth of more mature age; extorting from employer's a price for tuition about triple the price demanded in the University, eclipse the government school. To the causes of this decline, your committee have directed their attention, and are not satisfied with those assigned in the reply of the board. The reduction of the institution by the late war, and increased prices of boarding, your committee view as partial only. Other institutions dependent on private benevolence and public opinion alone, having in view the same objects, flourish in the same place, the war and high prices of boarding notwithstanding. A more serious difficult cause exists: an ulcer, cancerous in its nature, which if not thoroughly probed and soundly healed, will not only vitiate, but totally consume the system. The board is divided. Their efforts are not united in favor of one set of men or measures. So marked is this division on their records, that in legislative order, their names appear on their records by years and names; so that each party may bear their respective portions of responsibility. In the division, your committee discover nearly a uniform number of members composing a majority of each side, character on one particular side of politics and

religious sentiment. The minority is respectable, and composed of gentlemen of character, at least equal to those of the majority, and possessing a large share of public confidence. In this division, religion and politics which divide the world, your committee believe, have an influential operation. Here your committee would not be understood to mean, that any member of either the majority or minority, is irreligious; or that any of the members wish to favor the appointment of irreligious professors, or are willing to introduce into the institution infidels or atheists. Such a course your committee believe would be as much detested by both parties, as it can be by your committee. But they do not hesitate to assert, that in the majority of the board, there has grown up too strong a predilection for a principal and professors of peculiar and uniform SECTARIAN PRINCIPLES. No permanent President has been appointed for a period of eight or nine years. During that long period, a gentleman has filled the chair by appointment pro tempore, altho' the board is now able to ensure a salary of upwards of 2000 dollars; a sum, in the opinion of your committee, sufficient to command talents of the first order. This failure to find an individual capable of drawing public confidence to the institution, and reviving its decayed condition, is an error.

Last spring, Doct. Romayne, of New York, was appointed President; he declined accepting it as the board alleged. Sometime after, Doct. Holly, of Boston, was chosen. Both of these appointments seem to have been made without previously consulting the appointees. A committee of the board was directed to correspond with Doct. Holly, and solicit his acceptance. Before the committee had performed their duty, a board was convened, and the authority of that committee suspended; not because the capacity or talents of Dr. Holly were doubted, his moral conduct reproachable, or his christian deportment called in question, but merely because it was reported that he had adopted some sentiments formerly entertained by the celebrated orator Priestly which did not exactly quadrate with CALVINISTIC ORTHODOXY. This decision in favor of sectarian tenets, your committee cannot admire.

The board appears to regret what they are pleased to term unwarrantable attack on their principal, by written publications and verbal assertions, and assign this as one of the causes of the decline of the institution. These attacks your committee are sensible, have been made, but whether justly or not, they will not undertake to determine. It is certain that gentleman did not possess the individual confidence of the public when last appointed. Of this the minority of the board appear to have been sensible, and tendered a resolution declaring it inexpedient again to appoint him as professor. This resolution was laid on the table by the majority without any direct determination, and the same gentleman immediately appointed professor for five years.—This drew forth a protest from the minority, calculated to fill me to weaken the tottering public confidence then reposed in that venerable professor. Since that period the duties of President have been again assigned, and are now exercised by that gentleman. Your committee cannot close their report without alluding to the POLITICAL taught in the institution have not been pure. Dislike to our own government or its acts, have been discovered by the faculty in the presence of the students, even to irreverent.

The British constitution has been represented as possessed of beauty and excellence. This beauty and excellence has been pointed out and recommended to the students in lectures and dissertations; while our own constitution of government was wholly neglected. With that of Britain was never once, in the hearing of the witnesses, our own constitution contrasted, or its superior excellence made the topic of discussion.—Lessons of this nature impressed on the youthful mind, your committee conceive have a fatal tendency. The youth of the day are the hope of the entering age, and the future destinies of the nation must be wielded by the boys of the present time. Their minds, therefore, ought to be kept pure and uncontaminated by harangues and dissertations delivered with preceptive authority, which lead them to admire the political dogmas of foreigners, more than our own. Your committee have turned their eye to the remedy for these evils; and they have been led to recommend not only a reduction of the board in number, but a new appointment of members, and that the term of service be shortened to two years, and that future elections of members be made by the legislature. They therefore recommend to the house the adoption of the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That a law ought to pass appointing new trustees in the Transylvania University, to hold their offices for two years, and that biennial elections to supply the board shall be made by a joint vote of both branches of the general assembly.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Extract from a letter, dated Marseilles, Nov. 1, 1815, from an officer of the United States squadron, to a gentleman in Providence.

"There are ten thousand English troops here, garrisoning all the forts, and a squad on, under the command of Admiral Exmouth, of six ships of the line and a number of frigates, with forty transports ready to embark the troops in case of a disturbance at Toulon, which is hourly expected to raise the imperial flag of Napoleon. A report has just reached us, by the American Consul, stating the murder of the Dey of Algiers, and a new war with the United States. So much faith is put in the report, that the sloop Erie will be made ready for fighting any Algerine frigate."

"P. S. The British squadron yesterday was standing into the harbour of Toulon. So soon as the headmost frigate came within gun shot, the batteries opened on her and nearly destroyed her. Admiral Exmouth is now here without obtaining the squad on of French ships which the pusillanimous Louis offered to his acceptance. The Governor of Toulon sent the British word, that no English squadron should ever enter that port. Comments are useless."

TRIAL OF MARSHAL NEY.

Paris, December, 5.

Note.—Marshal Ney was this morning at 8 o'clock removed under a numerous escort to the Luxembourg. All the posts of this palace are occupied by the various corps of guards.—The garden is not to be opened till after the trial.

Thirty witneses on one side and the other are still to be examined. The process will be conducted in public, daily, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. and will probably end to-morrow se'nnight.

New York, Jan. 18.

A passenger states, that information had been received at Nantz, that an attempt had been made, without success, to liberate Marshal Ney. A number of officers of distinction presented to the governor of the prison an order in the name of the king, for the immediate release of the Marshal; but the governor suspecting the order to have been forged, detained the officers until he ascertained the fact, and received an order for their imprisonment. It was said the king had ordered a large military force into Paris, to guard against the rising of the people. The number of allied troops in Paris, at the last accounts, was said to be about 16,000.

## STEAM BOATS.

To Members of Congress, & State Legislatures.

The complicated and successive claims set up by different individuals, to patent rights for navigating by steam, ought to call the attention of our members in Congress from this western world, to the inquiry and injustice of the easy mode in which patent rights are to be obtained, and the consequent liability of any citizen who is desirous to increase the independence of this country to numerous prosecutions by any and every person who chooses to pretend a claim to such patent right, or as purchaser or attorney from others. To enumerate the whole would be useless; but for instance: You purchase of Fulton, Livingston procures you—You purchase of Livingston, Fulton procures you. Then you are, after being chained and baited by their lawyers, to be again muzzled and worried (like a bear at the stake) by Mr. Evans's standing, legitimate counsel; and should you escape death, or are not quite torn to pieces—at last my lord Fairfax, by his attorney, Mr. Robinson, unleashes another pack—and should the poor adventurer afterwards have a limb left, or a drop of blood to be sucked, ten to one but Pitch himself, would arise from the grave to annihilate him. And all this for the benefit of the east & injury of the west.

The truth is, that the too easy grant for patent rights, instead of encouraging genius, places it on a level with every other who can bend or twist a yard of wire in an opposite shape to which his neighbor twisted it yesterday—and he has nothing to do but to employ some pettifoggish lawyer to prosecute. To annihilate or impede the benefit of millions of citizens. This is obvious in Cincinnati at this moment. Timber for the building of a steam boat has been lying at our ship yard for months, and but for the reasons given above, a fine boat would have been long ago launched and now plying between Cincinnati, and Louisville and Pittsburgh. This gentleman (like numbers of others) is not fond of law suits, and since the seizure and holding to bail the steam boat Enterprise at New Orleans, is waiting for our members to condescend to take some steps there, if practicable, for the protection of our western country, and the general interest against legalized swindling—or for the legislature of Ohio to lend some assistance.

It may appear strange to some members of the Ohio legislature, how it can be the interest of the state to pass laws for the protection of individuals, engaging in the steam boat navigation; but it can be easily proven to their feeling. What is desired is, that the state should pass

A law agreeing to defend their citizens against all prosecutions and costs for using patent rights, until those patent rights are fully established as belonging to the claimers.

This, or a similar bill, it is the interest of this state (and none more so) to pass immediately.

If we recollect rightly, only three boats came up from Louisville during a course of several months; in the last summer and fall. What were the consequences? Plain enough. And who paid for the consequences? The members of our legislature, now sitting, and their constituents.

Mark: Steamers retailed for 5 lbs to the d. Har. Then crept up to 25 cents the pound. Then made another move to 31 1/4. Again: Cotton sold at 25 cents a pound; Advanced to 31 1/4; Now at 37 1/2;

and other articles of river produce can be quoted, if necessary. We are not blaming the merchant for this advance; for he only acted as the farmer acts every day, with his pork, wheat, &c.—gets the best price he can. We are only pointing out to the farmer and his representative, a fact—that if the legislature will defend the citizens in the manner mentioned against those legalized swindlings and prosecutions; they will buy in a variety of cases, their imported articles by the river as cheap, or nearly so, except the carriage, as they are retailed at Louisville; which was not the case this fall and summer, for want of a steam boat navigation, weekly, between Cincinnati and that town.

The above mentioned articles and others were retailed in these parts in Kentucky, for months, twenty-five per cent cheaper than in this place. Even the article of IRON, how ever strange it may appear at first view, can be imported from Sweden by New Orleans to Louisville, fifty dollars per ton cheaper than can be brought, as threatened, from Pittsburgh during the ensuing summer.

But iron and the other articles cannot be imported for the benefit of this state, and the farmer, (however much they will be brought to Louisville) without this protection from the legislature.

The fact of who is interested, and who pays for the consequences, we believe is fully made out; and we desire every member of the legislature to ask his conscience, if it is not true—and that himself and family are interested in a different navigation from Louisville, than that at present possessed by us.—Liberty Hall.

Five Dollars reward.

Strayed from the subscriber about a month since, a WHITE HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands, high and, probably, as many years old. Nothing peculiar is recollected about said horse, except a large wart immediately under the root of his tail. The above reward will be paid to any person who will restore said horse to my possession.

NELSON NICHOLAS.

Lexington, January 30, 1816.

To Rent, Cheap,

The lower apartments, kitchen and smoke-house, belonging to the frame house upon Market street, next above the Episcopal church. Application to be made to

JAMES LOGUE.

February 4.

## Attention!

THE Mississippi Troop of Cavalry are required to attend at the tavern of Mr. E. Nott, Lexington, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing an officer to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of captain Fishell. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance; (without a frown.)

By order of the Lieut. Com'dr.

WILLIAM FIELD.

Orderly Ser'gt.

## Tammany Society.

A stated meeting of the Sons of Tammany, or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will be held at the Council Fire of their Great Wigwam on Wednesday evening the 7th inst. precisely at the going down of the sun.

By order.

JAMES W. PALMER, Sec.

Month of Snows.

5th Y D 3-4 6-

## NOTICE.

To the Public, and especially TO ALL UNMARRIED WOMEN:

THAT whereas a certain Powhattan Botewright, lately from the state of Virginia, did, agreeably to the laws of this state, marry Miss Lucy Utley on the 25th day of December, 1815—the said Miss Utley, at the time of her marriage with said Botewright, had by her a considerable quantity of money, a part in specie and a part in Kentucky notes; and said Botewright did on the last day of January, 1816, taking the advantage of his wife's absence who had gone to one of the neighbours, and packed up his clothes and all the money, and made his escape.—These are to caution all women not to intermarry with said Botewright; as she is determined to prosecute him, if he marries contrary to the laws of this state or any of the U. States.

LUCY BOTEWRIGHT.

February 3, 1816.

The Editor of the Richmond Argus will please insert the above advertisement three weeks and send the account to this office.

H. Beard & A. Campbell

Have opened in the house next door to Mr. Williamson's corner, on Main and Poplar streets, a well selected assortment of

## Merchandise,

Consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS CHINA, GLASS, AND HARD WARE.

Which they will sell low for cash, country linen, or whisky.

Lexington, January 30.

## To Rent,

The following part of the house at present in my possession, next to Dist. Metcalf, and Co's store, on Main street.—The conveniences attached to it are well calculated for a family—for terms apply to Thomas January, Esq.

WILLIAM GRIMES, Jr.

February 2—5-3

## Co-Partnership.

The Subscribers have entered into Co-Partnership, under the firm of MAY & WHITMARSH, in the

## Boot and Shoe business,

which will be continued in the Store lately occupied by Hay & Boardman. They have on hand a handsome assortment of ladies and children's SHOES, also gentlemen's BOOTS made by J. Whitmore of Baltimore, of the best materials and newest fashions, which will be sold low, wholesale and retail.

GEORGE HAY, JOHN WHITMARSH.

Lexington, Jan. 25.

## A. M. January,

Having purchased the PLATING ESTABLISHMENT of R. Steel, & Co. nearly opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company, where he intends to continue the above business in all its various branches, and hopes by his strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

He has on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of PLATED CARRIAGE MOUNTING of every description. Also an elegant assortment of PLATED BRIDLE BITS and STIRRONS of the newest fashion, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash.

P. S. The highest price in Cash will be given for old silver.

Dec. 18.

## Paints, Oil and Varnish.

JOHN STICKNEY, Respectfully informs the public, he has for sale PAINTS ready prepared for use of every description generally used. Boiled and raw FLAX-SEED OIL, English and American Paint Brushes, Spirits of Turpentine, Putty, Window Glass, &c.

Also—from his

## VARNISH FACTORY,

Copal, Japan, Rosin, and Spirits of Wine Varnish.

and from his

## CORDIAL DISTILLERY,

CORDIALS, which may be had

## WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

AT HIS STORE, ON SHORT STREET, Next to Mr. Holmes's, corner of Cross Street, Consisting of

Noyau, Orange, Cinnamon and Aniseed,

Orange Bitters, Spirits of Wine, Fresh Currants, &c.—at reduced prices.

Lexington, January 31.

## One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber the 21st of August, 1815, an Apprentice to the Blacksmith business, named CHARLES TOMLINSON, about 16 years of age. Any person delivering the said apprentice to me, living 9 miles from Lexington and about 1 1/2 from Harrison's mill, shall have the above reward.

GEORGE A. RITTER.

February 3, 1816.

Fayette County, Sci.

Taken up by Adam Keiser, two miles from Lexington, Limestone road, one black Mare, eight years old, fourteen hands high, wart on her nose, no brands, blind in right eye, appraised to 27 dollars 50 cents.—Also, one bay horse colt, eighteen months old, star in the forehead—appraised to 20 dollars.—Also, one spring bay horse colt, appraised to 15 dollars.—this 29th day of November, 1815.

O. KEEN, J. P.

## For Sale,

Cotton and Wool Machine Cards, from the New York Manufacturing Company, which the subscriber has lately received, and will sell on moderate terms.

LEWIS SANDERS.

January 25, 1816.

## Notice to Farmers.

The subscriber is making contracts for Barley, to be delivered at his Brewery, the ensuing fall. Those intending to sow that grain, and who are desirous to engage their crops, will please to call at the Brewery.

JOHN COLEMAN.

Lexington, 29th January, 1816.

## For Rent,

That commodious and pleasantly situated house on Poplar Row, at present in the occupation of John McKinley, Esq.—For terms apply to

C. BRADFORD.

Jan. 29, 1816.

## Iron Foundry.

The subscriber having commenced an Iron Foundry in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders, Main street, wishes to inform his friends and the people of Kentucky in general, that he now carries it on in all its branches—that all kinds of machinery will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best manner.—He will also keep on hand an assortment of Flat Irons, Hatters' Irons, Tinsmiths' Irons, Wafers, Griddles, Dog Irons, Irons for Wheat Fans, weights, &c. All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, by the subscriber.

JOSEPH BRUIN.

January 26—4th

## Notice.

This is to warn all Doctors and Apothecaries from trusting any person for Drugs or Medicine on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts contracted in that way from this date.

R. ASHTON.

January 27, 1816.

## For Sale or to Rent,

THAT well improved LOT on Curd's Road, within the town bounds, together with all the apparatus necessary for making brick, formerly the property of Thomas Lemon, dec.—It is needless to mention the advantages arising from this Lot as a Brick Yard, as any person wishing to purchase will call and view the premises.

## ALSO FOR SALE, THAT

## Elegant Building Lot,

Adjoining the present residence of Mr. Joseph Barbee, on High street.—A good bargain may be had in the above property by paying one-fourth of the purchase money in hand, the remainder in three equal annual instalments, as to suit the purchaser.

JAMES LEMON, Sen.

Lexington, Jan. 29, 1816.

To Jane Grignon Shore, Elizabeth Smith Shore, and Mary Louisa Shore, Heirs and Representatives of Thomas Shore, deceased.

## Take Notice,

THAT on the 20th day of March next, at the City Hotel in the City of New-York, between the hours of 10 in the morning and five in the afternoon, I shall take the depositions of Beverly Robinson, Benjamin Ledyard, William Mease and Thomas Cooper, to be read in evidence in the suit in Chancery depending & undetermined in the Greenup Circuit Court, wherein I am complainant and George Johnson and you are defendants.

JAMES HUGHES.

Frankfort, Kentucky,

January 26, 1816.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

## CORNELIUS & JOHN COYLE,

Have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. The business of the late concern will be conducted in future by Cornelius Coyle, who is alone authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from the said firm.

C. COYLE, J. COYLE.

January 17, 1816.

## Cornelius Coyle

Will still continue to keep at his store at the corner of Main and Upper Street, a choice and superior assortment of

## FRESH GOODS,

very recently imported, and in point of quality surpassed by none in the state, which will be sold by wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices.—He has on hand, together with others too tedious to mention, the following articles:—

## CONSISTING OF

Superfine and second Cloth

do do Cassimeres

Kersey, Moleskin, and plain Coatings

Plains and Bookings

Rose, Print and Duffel Blankets

Assorted Flannels

Stockinets and Bedf rd Cords

Cords and Velveteens

Black and coloured Bumbazets

Toilets and Swansdown

Cotton and worsted Hosiery

Silk do do

Colour'd and white Marseilles

6-4, 4-4 and 9-8 light and dark Gingham

Colour'd Cambricks

6-4 and 4-4 Jaconet and Dimity Cambricks

6-4 and 4-4 Leno and Brush Book Muslin

6-4 and 4-4 super Hook Muslin

4-4 Moll do do

6-4 and 4-4 super fig'd and Japan do

4-4 and 7-8 Shirting Cambricks

Irish Linen and Table Diaper

Coarse and super Calicos

Furniture do

Dimities





FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.  
The following Lines were hastily written by one of the Company of the Pennsylvania Dinner in this City, on the 8th January, and we have been politely furnished with a copy of them:—

SONG TEN—To Anacron in Heaven.  
A certain Prince Regent, as story records,  
Thus Neptune address'd in behalf of his Navy—  
"You know we are Ocean's legitimate Lords,  
So send these American tars to old Davy.  
For the insolent pack  
Dare to come in my track,  
Nay, to leave their old hunting's broad  
stripes on my back;  
And soon, if you help not, the waves will be  
free;  
For their cock-boats will chase all my ships  
from the sea."  
At that moment another Prince Regent ap-  
pear'd,  
With his turban in hand, in behalf of Al-  
giers;  
And he felt on his face, while he swore by his  
beard,  
That Decatur had threaten'd to cut off his  
ears.  
"My squadron to scatter  
He thought no great matter,  
And soon my magnificent city he'll batter—  
O Neptune!" he cried, "drive these dogs  
from the sea,  
Or Algiers will be lost, and the waves will be  
free."  
The laugh of the God made his coral cave  
shake,  
For he knew that their sins had provok'd  
all these evils—  
"You've been flogg'd," he exclaim'd, "and,  
if counsel you'd take,  
Go! make peace! if you can! with these  
same Yankee devils.  
If their power be so great,  
Your prayer is too late,  
For I, tho' immortal, am govern'd by Fate,  
And the Yankees have prov'd, that 'tis Heaven's  
decreed,  
That your reign should be o'er and the Ocean  
be free!"

FOR SALE,  
THE PLANTATION  
Whereon the subscriber now resides,  
CONTAINING  
Two hundred & twenty Acres.

SITUATE on the Henry's Mill road, six miles  
and a half from Lexington, a part of Maj. More-  
dith's military survey. The land is not to be equal-  
led in Fayette in point of soil, situation, water and  
timber. There is a superb young orchard of 200  
bearing apple trees, of various kind of fruit, calcu-  
lated for keeping and making cider. About eighty  
acres of land for cultivation, ten acres of meadow,  
and fifty acres of soil for pastures, with the prime  
timber standing. The water is conveniently situ-  
ated in the lots, and is equal in quantity to any in Ken-  
tucky—the fencing is a great part set on locust logs  
and well laid off. The Henry's Mill road runs  
nearly through the centre of the tract, which di-  
vides timber, water, &c. There is also a well plan-  
ned distillery on the tract, with sufficient water to  
work until July; also a Blacksmith's shop on the  
road. The buildings are only tolerable, though a  
handsome situation is prepared for building. For  
terms apply to Daniel Bradford, Lexington, or to  
the subscriber,  
THOMAS PEEBLES.  
Nov. 8 45-4t

WANTED TO HIRE,  
A Female Servant,  
WHO is well acquainted with washing and iron-  
ing and milking. For such a one a liberal price will  
be given. Enquire of  
THE PRINTER.  
January 1, 1816. 1-4t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP  
Hay & Bordenman  
HAVE this day dissolved partnership, by mutual  
consent. Those indebted to the firm are desired to  
make immediate payment, and those having claims  
to present them to George Hay for settlement, who  
alone is authorized to settle the business of the con-  
cern.  
GEORGE HAY  
NATHAN I. BORDMAN.  
Lexington, Dec. 19, 1815. 52-  
GEORGE HAY will continue the SHOE BUSI-  
NESS. Every attention will be paid to those who  
favor him with their patronage. Measures taken  
for all kinds of Shoes, which will be attended to with  
punctuality.

To the Public.  
MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette  
printing-office, where I carry on my business in its  
several branches of SADDLERY & MILITARY  
ACCOUTREMENT MAKING.—I tender my  
grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the  
distinguished patronage I have received from them.  
My friends and the public are assured of prompt ac-  
commodations.—I feel confident that with the aid of  
some of the best workmen and a constant supply of  
the most choice materials, I shall be able to render  
ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour  
me with their applications by order or otherwise.  
JOHN BRYAN.  
January 22.

Patent Elastic Saddles.  
A word to those who are fond of easy riding.  
The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles,  
which is for the most part a just and general one, and  
is really a great grievance to those who have much  
riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particu-  
larly to that subject, with a view if possible to re-  
medy the evil.—I can with confidence assure the  
public that I have accomplished it.—I have projected  
a plan which is by means of strong and well tem-  
pered steel springs, so constructed as to support the  
saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider &  
horse, than saddles made in the common way or any  
other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The  
plan is entirely different from the English elastic  
saddles with spring bars of steel, which, though also  
and also from those with wire springs, and I conceive  
much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater,  
and the tree not being put out of its original form,  
will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys,  
which is complained of in these saddles with spring  
bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its  
vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one  
sentiment I believe exists among them in favour of  
their superiority.—The invention is equally as appli-  
cable to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's. Any per-  
son desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at  
liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their  
merits for themselves. In point of durability I will  
warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superi-  
or to most.

I have obtained a Patent from the United  
States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of  
patent rights to Saddlers, for other counties or  
States.—If required, I will furnish a tree with springs  
ready fixed and strained, which may serve as a mo-  
del to work by, and will give the necessary instruc-  
tions.  
J. BRYAN.

Just Received  
AND READY TO BE DISPOSED OF BY  
Wholesale,  
By the subscribers, at their Store Room in Lexing-  
ton, opposite Mr. John Postlewaite's Tavern,  
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF  
Elegant Fancy Goods,  
Selected from the latest importations in Philadel-  
phia, and which they will sell upon very favourable  
terms for Cash, or approved endorsed Notes.  
LANE & TAYLOR.  
Lexington, 9th January, 1816. 3-4t  
N. B. Wm. N. Lane presents his thanks to his  
former friends and customers, and hopes they will  
give him a call.

Commission Business,  
IN LEXINGTON, KEN.  
Cornelius Coyle & Wm. Robinson,  
HAYING ESTABLISHED A  
COMMISSION HOUSE  
IN THIS TOWN.  
Respectfully solicit the patronage of such com-  
mercial gentlemen and others, whose business may  
require agency in this section of the country. They  
are determined not to connect any business of their  
own with the establishment. It will be a commis-  
sion house exclusively, and being such, there cannot  
be at any time collisions between their own com-  
mitments and those of others. They will purchase car-  
goes for exportation, of the production of this coun-  
try, viz. Tobacco, Flour, Whisky, Ginseng, White,  
and Red Lead, Salt-Petre, Gun-Powder, Hemp,  
Cordage, Yarns, Cotton Baggins, &c.—and every  
attention paid to consignments and to the collection  
of debts. The business to be conducted under the  
firm of

Wm. ROBINSON & Co.  
Next door to John D. Clifford's Store.  
REFERENCES.  
William Leavy,  
George Trotter,  
Alexander Parker,  
W. Essex & Son,  
Tandy & Allen,  
E. Finley & Son,  
Noah Ridgely,  
Thomas Scott,  
Robert Miller,  
Eastburn, Kirk & Co.,  
Isaac Riley,  
George Poyzer,  
December 15th, 1815. 51  
Merchants, Lex.  
Merchants, Balti-  
more  
Merchants, Philadel-  
phia  
Booksellers, New-  
York  
Com. Mer. Nashville.

Nails and Brads.  
The subscribers inform the public they have just  
received a fresh supply of Cut and Wrought Nails  
and Brads, of all sizes, which may be had by the  
cask at their store, or by retail of Messrs. a. armer  
Dewees & Co. who will hereafter be constantly  
supplied with a general assortment for retail, at  
their usual prices—where also may be had a warrant-  
ed Axes, of a superior quality.  
The subscribers will also receive orders for any  
kind of nails, which they will import and sell at the  
Factory prices, at Pittsburgh, with addition of a  
commission of 2 1-2 per cent. on 3 months credit—  
and without any commission, when money is paid on  
delivery of the nails here.  
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.  
Lexington, Dec. 29. 1-4t

A LIST OF LETTERS  
REMAINING in the Post Office at Versailles, on  
the first day of January, 1816, which have not  
been taken out within the three months, will be sent  
to the General Post Office as dead Letters:

Alexander Robert Anderson Richard T.  
Ayres Walter B  
Brown Samuel 3 Bohannon Richard B  
Bryon Preston 2 Blackburn Doct  
Bell Thompson Buckley Jeremiah  
Brown John Bechamp Wm.  
Calimies Marcus 2 Collins Joseph  
Clerk of Woodford Cotton George T.  
Court 3 Clacket Squire  
Cave Richard Collins Thos.  
Davidson Joseph Davis Forves  
Dawson Costello H. Davis Wm.  
Davis Thomas  
Elliott James  
Finman Wm. D.  
Ford Benjamin  
George Jesse  
Grillis John  
Hancock James  
Hoard John  
Hall Michael  
Hendon Thomas  
Harper Wm.  
Henderson Wm. B.  
Johnson John D.  
Kenney Sally  
Long Zachariah  
Littleford Mrs.  
Lucky & Carlile  
Murray George  
Moffet Lioing  
Moseby Nicholas 2  
Mills Alexander 2  
Monday Wm.  
Nicholas Thomas  
Payne Charles  
Preston William  
Peters Nathaniel  
Rogues John Esq.  
Ramsay Robert  
Redman Jesse K.  
Sandford James  
Sullivan Lewis  
Shelton Robert 2  
Thompson Betsy  
Thurston & Searcy  
Upshaw Ewin  
Vince Benjamin  
Vawter Edward F.  
Wallace Henry P.  
Watkins Henry 2  
Williams Isaac  
Walker William  
Willpost Hiram 2  
Whitaker Wm.  
Woodford Daniel  
Woodlridge Green  
Woods Harvie  
Young Douglass  
PETER C. BUCK, P. M.

WAGONS.  
A few WAGONS wanted immediately to go  
to the South, apply to  
J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.  
Sept. 9th, 1815.—37-4t

For Sale,  
Any Quantity of SALT,  
Of a superior quality, at our Lick, three and a  
half miles south east of Mount Sterling.  
WM. ELIAS & BROTHERS.  
Spencer Lick, December 14, 1815. 51

WHEAT.  
The subscribers are now giving Three shil-  
lings and nine pence for wheat and expect to  
continue to give that sum for few weeks only.  
JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.  
Steam Mill Lexington.  
September 1, 1815. 36

Allen & Grant,  
Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh.  
Inform their friends in the Western Country, that  
they have removed to the Warehouse lately occu-  
pied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior con-  
veniences of their Warehouse, and its proximity to  
the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to  
their advantage to consign to them.  
Pittsburgh, May 6.

CASH  
WILL BE GIVEN FOR  
150 Hhds of Tobacco,  
To be delivered early in the season.  
LEWIS SANDERS.  
October 9, 1815. 41-4t

For Sale,  
2000 gallons prime old WHISKY—Inquire of  
DOWNING & GRANT.  
Oct her 7. 41-4t

For Sale,  
EIGHT BARRELS GENUINE  
Flax Seed Oil,  
SUPERIOR to any in the state, at One Dollar  
Twelve & a half Cents per Gallon, at my Oil-Mill  
opposite the Seminary Lot.  
W. H. TEGARDEN.  
Sept. 23, 1815. 50-

Doctor Joseph Boswell  
HAS removed to the large Brick House re-  
cently occupied by Mr. James Prentiss, near  
the factory of Morrison, Boswells and Sutton.  
He will continue to practice Medicine & Sur-  
gery in Lexington and its vicinity.  
September 23d, 1815. 39H

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.  
The Copartnership of HERAN & MAX-  
WELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all  
persons having claims against the late firm, are re-  
quested to present them on or before the 10th of  
September next; and all those indebted are re-  
quested to call and settle their accounts immediately.  
JAMES MAXWELL,  
JAMES HERAN.  
The business will still be carried on at the old  
stand by the subscriber, who solicits the patronage  
of his former customers.  
JAMES MAXWELL.  
Lexington, 30th August, 1815. 36

WANTED  
A NEGRO WOMAN,  
ACCESTOMED to nursing—for whom high  
wages will be given, payable monthly or yearly.  
None but such as are well recommended will be  
taken.—Inquire at the office of the Kentucky Ga-  
zette.  
Oct. 7, 1815. 41-4t

Plastering & Stocwork  
ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG  
[From Charleston, South-Carolina]  
BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington  
and the adjacent country, that he has commenced  
the above business in all its various branches:  
Such as Stocwork, plain Plastering, Cornices,  
plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or or-  
namented; colouring walls in various water colours;  
cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest  
manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all  
or any of which, he will execute in the most expen-  
sive and superior style, and on the most reason-  
able terms. Those who wish to employ him, will  
please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the  
corner of Mulberry and Short-street.  
ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.  
March 14, 1815. 41-4t

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff is this  
day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons  
having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are  
requested to call and settle them with the late firm,  
without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious  
to have their accounts all settled up to this  
date.  
I. & E. WOODRUFF.  
Lexington, July 9. 28-4t

Brass Foundry.  
The subscriber informs his friends and the  
Public in general that he continues to carry  
on the Brass Founding business in all its  
various Branches, at the old stand formerly  
occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street,  
and will always keep on hand an assortment of  
And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers,  
Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest man-  
ner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for  
Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also  
a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that  
line will be punctually attended to. Grateful  
for past favors he hopes to merit a continu-  
ance of the same  
EZRA WOODRUFF.  
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28-4t

Removal.  
I have removed from Water street to Limestone  
street, nearly opposite the jail, and continue to pay  
attention to the scouring and dyeing of men's cloths,  
ladies silk dresses, of any colour will also be paid  
attention to, and be made to look new. Gold and sil-  
ver lace cleared, and the blue dyed carried on as us-  
ual. I wish to sell a Horse, Chair and Harness—  
the Horse is remarkably gentle and true.  
HUGH CRAWFORD.  
June 12th 24

Wool Carding.  
THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform  
their friends and the public in general, that their  
machines are in complete operation at their fac-  
tory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington,  
at six pence per pound for common wool—and hav-  
ing the advantage of both water and horses, will en-  
able them to accommodate their friends on the short-  
est notice and in the best manner. For sale at their  
factory, a quantity of Woolen Cloths, Linseys and  
Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24t

Wool Carding.  
Merino and Common Wool Carding in a  
Superior Style and on the usual terms at San-  
ders, 2 1-2 Miles from Lexington, by  
LEWIS SANDERS.  
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

Constables' Blanks  
For sale this Office.  
August 17

Doctor Briggs,  
[From the City of Williamsburg, Virginia.]  
HAVING removed to Kentucky, and fixed his  
residence in the town of Lexington, Main-street, in  
the house lately in the occupancy of J. Wamaek,  
(opposite Captain Fowler's) offers his services in the  
practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, to the  
inhabitants of the town and its vicinity.  
42-4t December 2, 1815.

TOBACCO.  
The Subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco.  
Persons desirous of contracting for their crops  
not yet ready for delivery, will find it advanta-  
geous to call on the subscribers, before they  
dispose of the same.  
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.  
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 49H

Hogs Bristles.  
CASH will be given for clean, com'd HOG  
BRISTLES, at the Lexington Brush Manufactory,  
two doors below the Post-Office.  
JOHN LOCKWOOD.  
Lexington, Dec. 9, 1815. 50-4t

Wanted to Rent,  
A SMALL FARM within a few miles of Lex-  
ington, with a house sufficient for a small family—  
possession would be required about Christmas. Ap-  
ply to  
JOSEPH TOWLER  
Lexington, December 1. 49

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS  
THE subscribers are desirous of extending  
their flocks of sheep to a greater number than  
can be kept on their own farms—and propose  
to put out a part of their flocks on shares, on  
the following highly advantageous terms, viz.:  
to furnish one full blooded Merino Buck of the  
best quality, and a number of Common  
Ewes—not less than 50, not more than 100 in a  
flock. The wool of said flock and their increas-  
e, must be equally divided annually—as also the  
weather that may come of said flock, if per-  
formed by either party: the remainder of the  
increase, together with the original stock, to be  
retained five years; at the expiration of which  
term, all the remaining original stock must be  
returned to the subscribers. Also, so many of the  
lowest grade of increase, as will make good the  
number of the original stock. The residue of said  
flock to be equally divided between the parties. By  
the foregoing it may be seen, that the keeper of  
the sheep will be amply compensated for the ex-  
penses of said flock by the annual supply of wool—and  
that the increase of the flock cannot fail to produce  
him a very large profit. Although the price of  
wool at present is unsettled, yet there can be no  
doubt but a regular demand must soon be  
experienced, not only for our own manufac-  
turers, but for the European markets, and at  
such prices as will greatly encourage the  
increase of flocks in this country. The sub-  
scribers have incurred considerable trouble and  
expense in obtaining information from Europe on  
the subject of Merino sheep, and the state of the  
markets for wool; and from actual experiments  
made by breeders of Merino sheep in Europe and  
America, there is found abundant proof of the great  
advantage of crossing that breed with the coarser  
wooled sheep in all countries. Referring to actual  
sales made in London for twenty years last  
past, and for a few years last past in America,  
it may be found, that the comparative value  
of various descriptions of wool, corresponding  
with the qualities of the various grades of  
Merino wool of this country, are nearly as  
follows, viz: estimating full blooded Merino  
wool at any given price—one lb. of full blooded  
Merino wool may be estimated at the value of  
one and a half pounds of three quarter blood—  
two pounds of half blood—three pounds of one  
quarter blood, and four pounds of common wool.  
showing that Merino wool is four times as val-  
uable as common wool, and that the interme-  
diate grades are nearly in the same proportion  
valuable. No considerable sales of American  
wool having been made this year in any part of  
the United States, it cannot at present be as-  
certained at what prices sales will be effected,  
or what is the present value of wool. So soon  
as the value can be ascertained, the subscribers  
will purchase Merino wool, and mixed quali-  
ties from flocks of sheep that have originated  
or have been crossed with their Merino stock,  
and pay therefor as high prices as are paid for  
the same quality of wool in any part of Ameri-  
ca. It has been ascertained by many breeders  
of sheep, as also by the subscribers, that Meri-  
no sheep are more easily kept, and better  
suited to our climate than the common sheep  
of our country—also, produce much larger,  
as well as finer fleeces, and are equally good  
for mutton; therefore, there can remain no  
doubt of the ultimate advantage of breeding  
from the Merino stock. The objections hereto-  
fore made to breeding from this stock, on ac-  
count of the great expense of purchasing  
need no longer exist, as by the foregoing  
proposition, every farmer can avail himself of  
the advantages offered of procuring the best  
breed of sheep in America, without any ad-  
vance of money, and on terms that cannot fail  
to produce him ample profit for his expendi-  
tures, and do much good for the country.—  
PROPOSALS will be received until 5000  
sheep are disposed of as above.  
The subscribers will also farm or let on  
shares, a few of their best Merino Bucks for  
the season, for a part of their lambs, and upon  
terms more favorable to the breeder of sheep  
than last year. They will also sell a few  
Merino Bucks for wool, if application is made  
before the season is past for putting out the  
same. That no question may arise in regard  
to the quality of their sheep, the subscribers  
will warrant their Merino stock is not inferior  
to any, and that it is superior to most flocks in  
America. The subscribers are happy to state,  
for the information of those interested in  
breeding Merino sheep, from their own ex-  
perience and observation, that the Merino sheep  
of America, and particularly in this section of  
the country, are far superior in size, quality  
and quantity of wool to those of Spain—and  
that the sheep immediately produced from  
those imported, are larger and more healthy,  
and in every respect more valuable than the  
stock from which they sprang. Persons living  
at a distance, and unknown to the sub-  
scribers, must accompany their applications  
for sheep with a reference for a knowledge of  
their character and responsibility.  
JAMES PRENTISS.  
THOMAS G. PRENTISS.  
Lexington, August 10th, 1815.—34-4t

CO-PARTNERSHIP.  
J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with  
Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City  
of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of  
Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD,  
now of this place for the purpose of transacting  
business in the Mercantile & Commission line in  
this State, which from the first of this present  
Month will be conducted under the firm of J. P.  
Schatzell & Company.  
Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—37-4t

Hatters, Look Here  
The subscribers have a quantity of Beaver Rag-  
oon & Muskrat Skins, for sale.  
P. & W. BAIN.  
26

DANCING SCHOOL.  
JOHN DARRAC  
WITH feelings of gratitude for the liberal en-  
couragement received from the Ladies and Gentlemen  
of Lexington, respectfully informs them, that his  
Dancing School will be opened this season at Mr.  
Coyle's house, corner of Jordan's Row and Main  
Street, on Friday morning, the 6th of October next,  
when he proposes to teach the following dances to  
those persons who will honor him with their patron-  
age—a variety of new and fashionable Cotillions,  
German and Russian Waltzes, Hornpipes, Alle-  
mandes, the Gavotte de Vestrois, and the much ad-  
mired Shawl Dance—Sett Dances and Reels will  
also be danced in his school. Persons desirous of be-  
ing instructed, are requested to apply at Mr. Gi-  
ron's Confectionery Store, Mill street.  
An evening school will be opened for a limited  
number of gentlemen, if application immediately be  
made. For particulars apply to John Darrac. 38  
August 14 53

Nails, Brads & Iron Wares.  
THE subscribers have undertaken the agency  
of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, in  
this place, and in a short time will have an ex-  
tensive supply of every description of Cut and  
Wrought Nails and Brads, of a quality very su-  
perior to any heretofore used in this state—  
which will be sold by wholesale or retail, on  
liberal terms. Liberal credits and discounts  
will be given to country merchants and others,  
who purchase to sell again.  
Persons desirous of importing any articles  
manufactured by said company, may have their  
orders regularly executed, if handed to the sub-  
scribers, who are fully authorised to receive  
orders and transact business generally for said  
company, in sale of their wares in this sec-  
tion of the country. Samples of Nails and  
Brads of said Manufacturing Company, may be  
seen with the subscribers—who solicit per-  
sons, whether desirous of obtaining supplies or  
not, to examine the same and judge of their  
quality.  
JAMES PRENTISS,  
THOS. G. PRENTISS.  
August 14 53

For Sale  
A TRACT OF LAND,  
CONTAINING EIGHTY-SIX & A HALF ACRES,  
Half a mile from Cynthiana, lying on the river, with  
a small improvement—about one half bottom, the  
balance well timbered—for particulars enquire of  
JOHN EADS.  
Lexington, May 1.—18

Wanted,  
An elderly WOMAN of good character, and  
who is capable of taking on herself the man-  
agement of a house at a manufactory in the  
Country, will hear of a good situation by ap-  
plication to the Printer.  
Lexington, July 10, 1815. 28

Notice.  
ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF  
Williamson & McKimney,  
ARE requested to come forward and settle their  
accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and  
wish to close their accounts. Jan. 7. 2-4t

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.  
THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his es-  
tablishment by additional buildings, and  
will now be enabled to supply the public by  
wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every  
kind, equal in quality to any manufactured  
in the United States—and with the best  
DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.  
Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants  
who may purchase these articles either for the  
foreign or home markets, or those who want  
them for domestic use, will find it to their in-  
terest to call on him, or to give him their or-  
ders, which will be promptly attended to, and  
faithfully executed.  
JOHN BRIDGES.  
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next  
door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton  
Factory, Lexington.  
The highest cash prices given for TALLOW,  
HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes  
& Pot Ashes, at the above factory.  
41 October 10, 1814

The Co-partnership  
Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dis-  
solved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes  
the liberty of informing his friends that he has  
commenced a separate establishment next door  
to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexing-  
ton, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be  
used to accommodate those who may favor him  
with their orders—and the usual attention to  
customers. Hats of the first quality only, al-  
ways on hand, for those who may please to  
call.  
41 Hiram Shaw.

Bank Notes,  
Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken  
by McALLA, GAYNES & Co. for all debts due them.  
They earnestly request all those who are in arrears  
to, to avail themselves of this offer before the first  
day of April next, or they will be compelled to  
adopt other measures, which are peculiarly dis-  
agreeable both to debtor and creditor.  
Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25-4t

BOOTS & SHOES.  
L. & G. YOUNG  
RETURN their sincere thanks to their  
friends and the public in general for the  
liberal support received since they commenc-  
ed at their established stand, on Main street,  
Lexington—where they continue to manufac-  
ture, and have now on hand  
A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's  
BOOTS & SHOES,  
made of the best Philadelphia leather in the  
newest-fashion—ALSO,  
LADIES SHOES,  
of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which  
they offer at wholesale or retail.  
Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1815.—45-4t

George Shannon.  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps  
his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck,  
on the south side of Water street, opposite the low-  
er corner of the New Market House, where he  
may always be found by those disposed to employ  
him in the line of his profession.  
January 2, 1815.